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| **Chapter: 8** | **Qualitative Designs** |
| **Types of Approaches:** | Ethnography  Phenomenology  Symbolic Interaction  Case Study  Historical Research  Content Analysis  POSTMODERN RESEARCH DESIGNS:  Critical Theory  Feminist Theory |
| **Advantages:** | * Help to generate hypothesis for quantitative research * Triangulation of data * Doesn’t require human participants * Opinions and voice of participants are vital |
| **Disadvantages:** | * Bias * Inability to generalize findings * Bracket one’s own beliefs and remain objective * Too MUCH data * Generalizability |
| **How to Use in Classroom:** | Qualitative research can be used to “investigate” topics and interests needed for further research to conduct quantitative research. |
| **Example:** | 1. Ethnography: A researcher wants to determine what the term cooperative learning means to two kindergarten teachers who claim to use cooperative learning extensively. 2. Phenomenology: Rather than imagine how poor, inner-city adolescents experience high school, a phenomenological researcher will enter the adolescents’’ world, follow them around, observe them closely, interview them about their experiences, and describe how they perceive their school. 3. Case Study: Researcher is hired by a local foundation to determine if an afterschool program established by local organization with a grant from the foundation was effective 4. Historical Research: Illuminate the effectiveness of the practice from moving away from site-based management toward district control in the past and indentify any problems associated with it so that they might be avoided in current implementation of this approach. 5. Content Analysis: Analyze magazine advertisements to determine how children are represented or of middle school science textbooks to see if they portray gender roles in stereotypic ways. 6. Critical Theory: Demonstrate how schools operate to sort students to reproduce the existing hierarchical society. |